



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 23.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844.

Whole Number 132.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Liberal discounts will be made to regular advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

POETRY.

The following is one of the unnamed specimens of genius, sent to us for publication. It is to be hoped, hereafter, that the blossoming of the West-world, will take a hint and tame their own shrubbery.

For the Neighbor.

WILD POETRY.

I knew a man so great a poet,
That when he moved he surely showed it;
And then like men,
His head was o'er his heels,
When he swallowed down his meals,
He was such a curious fellow,
His heart was always mellow,
And he would say:
Every thing began ideas
From Rachel's grace,
To be a good girl,
The King, the Ace,
Spots, diamonds, hearts;
The Queen, the deuce,
And Satan's arts,
Were just the sort,
For man resort.

Exalted minds, like yonder sky,
That shine with heavenly candles,
Are filled with majesty,
And hate the man that handles
Sordid things for foolish ends,
And turns a traitor to his friends.
What is better than an honest man—
That never flinches, or dips his hands
In blood? Wrath and him-tone: the witch
Who sells his word and honor, ought
To be said to death by lions, and then
Go into outer darkness, where the light
Of one star would be as great
A miracle, as it would be for God
To show his sin, on his Celestial throne!

'Tis lovely and sweet
For ains to meet,
And one another greet,
With a joyful countenance;
'Tis sweeter still to see them die,
With hope and faith, just eye to eye,
That they'll have "flesh" as formerly:
As if they only slept in trance.

Oh,
Though,
By George,
I hate death,
Because
His jaws
'S a forge
That stops breath!

Like snow-flakes on the water,
Or like the dew before the sun,
Old death takes all for aughters:
We come; we live; we die; we're done!

THE WILD ROSE OF THE MOUNTAIN

From the People's Organ.

LETTER OF SIDNEY RIGDON.

ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—Being in this city on my return from Nauvoo to Pittsburgh (the place of my residence) I feel myself called upon to satisfy the public enquiry in relation to myself and a portion of the citizens of Nauvoo. It is pretty generally known that I left Nauvoo in June last, with my family, with the design of making my future residence in the city of Pittsburgh. On the evening of the murder of the two Smiths, I returned to Nauvoo, with out any intention, however, of making Nauvoo my place of residence. During my stay in Nauvoo, a number of persons expressed a desire to go with me to Pittsburgh and reside some where in that region of country, where they could enjoy my society, as well as I theirs. This determination gave great offence to some of the citizens of Nauvoo. We had held several meetings in relation to the matter—not in the least doubting our right to do so if we chose—when, to our surprise, a great excitement was got up—meetings were appointed in different parts of the town, and were addressed by Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, Parley P. Pratt, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, and others. inflammatory speeches were made, and a general excitement was created. We were traduced as mobocrats, as murderers, conspirators; and many other epithets of like character were applied to us. We were charged with conspiring against the lives of the before mentioned persons;—and all this for the sin of desiring to go to Pennsylvania to live with our families.

Orson Hyde (who is now in St. Louis and who is calculating to preach to the good people of this city on Sunday next, in a public meeting, using language calculated to excite an ignorant populace to commit violence on my person. His expressions were, (speaking of myself,—

"I will not ride him on a rail—no, I will not do it; but ought not a man to reap what he sows? If he gets up a mob, ought he not to be mobbed? This was said in the presence of a large assembly of people; and my great crime was, (for which I ought to be rode on a rail, or otherwise mobbed,) that a number of gentlemen of high respectability desired, if they could so arrange their business, to go with their families to Pittsburgh and there reside, and I had agreed to aid them all I could, and use my influence for their comfort and future prosperity.

On last Sunday, a conference was called of all the citizens of Nauvoo, to take our case under due consideration. Here, if I have been properly informed, my own character was assailed in a most shameful manner. I, with many others were cut off from the church—all for the crime of wishing to go to Pittsburgh and live.

So great was the excitement, that some of my friends thought it unsafe for me to be out of doors in the night season.

Now sir, this unheard of excitement grew out of the simple fact of myself and others wishing to go and settle some where in Pennsylvania; and for this crime, the said Orson Hyde (who on next Sunday is to preach right-ousness to the people of St. Louis) actually desired to raise a mob to commit violence on my person—or else there is no meaning in language; and he has actually, after such shameful and unpardonable abuse, been on board the steamboat May Flower, where I am writing this communication, and ordered me not to write certain things, in order to save himself from the shame or odium which must attach itself to him; or else he is destitute of all sense of shame.

I presume, sir, a parallel to this case cannot be found in the history of the civilized world. A whole community of people excited till they actually called a peaceable number of citizens, murderers, and every other evil epithet that in millions could invent, because, forsooth, they were guilty of the awful crime of daring to leave Nauvoo, without the permission of certain individuals—such as the before named. It is such mortals as the above named, who would claim the right to dictate religion to the world. When I conversed with Orson Hyde this day on the subject, he had the effrontery to tell me he did it from a sense of duty. I ask, whose life is safe, when men act from a sense of duty in such flagrant violation of the most sacred rights of others? I do know, sir, that some of those persons who were calculating to take their families to Pennsylvania, were put in such fear as to fear to make their design known, for fear of abuse; and all this, says Orson Hyde, "we do from a sense of duty." What a sense of duty may lead such men to do, God only knows. For my own part, I have not as learned Christ: nor ever expect so to learn him—nor did any other man so learn him. From what Hyde said to me to-day, on the steamboat, I was satisfied that he feared disclosures would be made that might affect him during future life.

I did not leave Nauvoo because I feared them, but because I stayed beyond the time I calculated to stay when I left home, and because I had received a letter requesting my return home. As to any attack they can make upon my character, I fear them not. I feel myself if in their defence, though they might assail me by falsehoods, which I conceive any man who can cloak wickedness under a pretended sense of duty can do by the same kind of conscience.

Yours, most respectfully,
SIDNEY RIGDON.
St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1844.

From the People's Organ.

LETTER FROM ORSON HYDE ESQ.

MA. EDITOR.—I observed, in your paper of this morning, a letter written by Sidney Rigdon, Esq., in which my name was called in question quite unceremoniously. I would say, however, that the most of his statements are untrue, which I am prepared to prove; and others are deeply shaded with misrepresentation. The statement that he, with some others, was cut off from the church, is true; but not for the crime of going to Pittsburgh to live, as Mr. Rigdon very well knows. He has not touched on a single point on which the difficulty with him arose. But as the minutes of the Conference before which his case was investigated on Sunday, (a week ago) will appear in the "Neighbor" and the "Times and Seasons," it will be unnecessary for me to trouble you; at this time, with their recital.

I am at Mr. Rigdon's defiance to prove that I ever used the language attributed to me in relation to riding him upon a rail; for I never used it. Neither did I try to inspire the people with a disposition to commit any violence upon his person, and whatever advice his pretended friends might have given him, or whatever fears they might have entertained for his personal safety, it is plain and clear to me that their own guilt was the origin of

their fears. Mr. Rigdon was as secure from harm in Nauvoo as the tender infant in its mother's arms. His own statement proves this. He says: "I did not leave Nauvoo because I feared them; but because I had stayed beyond the time I calculated to stay when I left home."

But, to show the misrepresentation concerning the riding upon a rail, I will state the facts. In a private conversation with Mr. Rigdon and some others, Mr. R. was willing that he should preach his religion there, but that if he attempted to gather together the people in that place, they would ride him out on a rail, and he should not attempt to do it; but that those who united and went with him would settle around in the country some thirty or forty miles from the city. This conversation I related in a public address to some of the citizens of Nauvoo, and then asked them, if a man was worthy or capable to lead this Church who would be turned out of his house because some rascals threatened to ride him on a rail? Shoots of No! No! No! roared through the congregation with some spirit and emphasis. So much, then, for my mobbing him, or riding him or not riding him on a rail. Yes—I am the very man that "preached righteousness to the good people of St. Louis" on yesterday!! And a liberal turn out we had.

It is true that I went to see Mr. Rigdon on board the steamboat "May Flower," and took him aside as a friend, and told him that I considered his case a critical one, yet I indulged the hope that he would see the error into which he had fallen, and ere long retract his steps. Now, sir, I to him, be careful how you put pen to paper in this time of your excitement, but wait a few months and then see how you will feel—should you write in the present state of your feelings, you may commit yourself and lay the foundation for a more bitter repentance in some future period. He said that his course was marked out before him, and that he should pursue it. I replied, I have come to you, Mr. Rigdon, in a spirit of friendship and good will, because I feel it my duty so to do, and drop you this word of caution—but if your course is marked out, and you are resolved to pursue it, you certainly are of age and must act for yourself, and I shall not try to prevent you.—Thus were my most kind and friendly feelings toward him transformed in his dark imagination into a disposition on my part to conceal my own schemes.

With regard to any exposure, which Mr. R. fancied I dreaded, I would say, that I have a conscience void of offence before God and man, and am willing to be weighed in the balance with Mr. R. whenever it shall please Almighty God to summon us to appear at His tribunal. Some of the real causes of Mr. Rigdon's expulsion from the Church will appear in the Nauvoo Neighbor. But if Mr. R. felt that his cause was a just one, and that his only "crime" was in wishing to go to Pittsburgh to live, why did he not appear on the public stand and plead his own defence when he was invited so to do? He could have sounded his defence in the ears of more than six thousand people, in the very place where his grievances should have been redressed. Is he not a man of sense? Does he not possess a flow of language and eloquence often surpassed? Yes, he does. If he regarded the truth, why did he send word by Elder Marks to the stand, on Sunday morning, that he was sick and unable to appear for his defence?—when I can prove by his own party that very early on Sunday morning they met together in council and agreed that Mr. Rigdon should make no defence, and that his health was quite as good as usual.

After the case was laid open to the Conference, and the charges very clearly proven, he was publicly invited to come forward again and plead his own defence; or if any friend or attorney of his would come forward and speak for him, the stand was at his service. I Elder Rigdon's crime was only for desiring to live in Pittsburgh, what child could not have successfully pleaded his defence? Mr. Rigdon well knows, that on the Sabbath previous to the Conference, an expression of the people was taken in relation to his going to Pittsburgh in peace, and it was their unanimous expression that he should go in peace. Now he says that he was cut off from the Church for the crime of wishing to go to Pittsburgh to live. Mr. Rigdon knows this statement to be utterly false, as well as he knows he has a head on his body.

Respectfully, I am your ob't serv't

ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, Sept. 16th, 1844.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington was born in 1732, elected President in 1789; installed in 1793; 57 years old when installed, served 8 years, retired from public life in 1797, when he was sixty-five years of age.

John Adams was born in 1735; elected

in 1796; installed in 1797; 62 years of age when installed, served 4 years; retired in 1801; at the age of 66 years.

Thomas Jefferson was born in 1743; elected in 1800; installed in 1801, at the age of 58 years; served 8 years, retired from office in 1809, at the age of 66.

James Madison was born in 1751; elected in 1808; installed in 1809, at 58 years of age, served 8 years; retired in 1817, when he was 66 years of age.

James Monroe was born in 1758; elected in 1816; installed the following year, when he was 58 years of age, served 8 years, retired from office in 1825, being 67 years of age.

John Quincy Adams was born in 1767; elected in 1824; installed 1825, being 60 years of age; served four years, went out of office in 1829, at the age of 64 years.

Andrew Jackson was born in 1767; elected in 1829; and went into office in 1829, at the age of 62, served 8 years; retired to the Hermitage in 1837, at the age of 70.

Martin Van Buren was born in 1782; elected in 1836; installed in 1837, at the age of 55; served 4 years; retired from office in 1841, at the age of 59.

William Henry Harrison was born in 1773; elected in 1840, installed in 1841, at the age of 68 years, and died in the first month of his term.

John Tyler, the present incumbent, was born in 1790; elected Vice President in 1840; installed as President in 1841, at the age of 51, and will retire in 1845, having served three years and eleven months, at the age of 55 nearly.

Of these 10 Presidents 8 were military chieftains, and the remaining 2 members of the bar, as were also 2 of the former.

Two were natives of Massachusetts, 5 of Virginia, 1 of South Carolina, 1 of New York, and 1 of North Carolina.

Five were elected to and served out a second term.

The term of 10 Presidents embraces a period of 50 years. Eight years of this period were filled by Washington, 12 by incumbents elected by the Federal and Whig parties, and 30 years by the Democratic Republican Presidents.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The following letter furnishes an authentic account of outrages committed by a band of Sioux Indians, on a party of American citizens—of which we had some particulars a few days since.—*Ms. Rep.*

Traverse des Sioux, Aug. 26, 1844.

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that on Saturday evening I was sent for by Sleepy-Eyes, a Dacotah chief, whose camp is now at Swan Lake, about twenty miles distant from this place, to see an American who had come to them in distressed circumstances. I found the young man reduced to the shadow of a man by famine, and I brought him home with me this morning. His name, he says, is Noley-Bennett. Some eight weeks, or more, he says, he and two other young men started with a Mr. Turner, of Glasgow, Missouri, to assist in bringing a drove of 104 cattle to the prairie, of which you have the command. He says they crossed the St. Peters river, between this and Petit Rochelle, thinking it to be Turkey river, and pursued a north-west course until three days ago, when they were met by a party of Dacotah Indians, who it seems, were out on a war expedition, from Lake Traverse. The result of this meeting was, that they took from them their horses, guns, money and clothing, to shirt and drawers; vest and hat killed one and beat the remainder. They killed also a number of the cattle—Bennett thinks a net—the remainder were scattered abroad. Indians then mounted the horses of their prisoners and slain, and taking one of the young men, went to bring back the cattle, but they did not succeed—the young man being permitted to make his escape. They then sent the said Bennett and Turner, on horse-back, after the cattle, who soon left their horses unable to travel, and made their escape by the way which they had gone. Bennett says he traveled with Turner four days, when they came to a stream which was too deep to wade; they were both then weak, having had nothing to eat for three days; Turner could not swim—Bennett attempted to swim with him on his back, but could not succeed, and Turner the owner of the cattle was drowned—Bennett came alive. Two evenings before this, he had seen the cattle not far from the trail made when going, evidently coming this way. This was two days after they made their escape from the Indians. Turner was drowned four days after the event. After he left Turner, Bennett traveled five or six days, and then came in sight of the Indian lodges of Sleepy-Eyes and others. He hesitated whether to go to them or not, but concluded it was only death if he went not—he must shortly die of famine; and if he went, he supposed they would kill him. He chose the latter. But they received and treated him after the manner of the good Samaritan.

an of the great teacher. They did only what was their duty to do; but good models have been, latterly, given by the Queen of England, in circumstance where they were not more deserved than in the present.

But what will the United States Government do with Indians who commit such outrages? They say they thought they were Red river people. But they could not have had any conviction of that kind. Bennett says they were with them probably as much as three hours before they killed the man. In the mean time they were told by signs and a map of the country, that they were near him, and where they had wished to go.

It seems to me that the Garrison, which is kept up at no small expense to government, ought to be able to do something in this case, which will have a tendency to protect life and property in future. As it regards the cattle, your connection with them is only a pecuniary affair, and perhaps, none at all. I think however that they will be within fifty miles of this place in a few days, and might, in that case, be secured with a little trouble.

Yours, truly,

We learn that instructions were sent from here on the 5th inst., for the dragoons from Fort Atkinson, and the Infantry from Fort Snelling, to march into the country of the Sioux, to apprehend the murderers.

Texas of New York.—The large importations of the present season, together with the great quantity of British goods sent out on consignment, are producing the natural effect of falling prices and anxiety to sell. This is the case with nearly every description of English goods, excepting certain desirable articles and styles of which the supply happens to be small. The auction sales show a gradual decline in prices, and some articles are forced off at a large loss on the import cost. There is an active trade doing, as any one may see who has occasion to navigate Pearl street. The sidewalk walks are enumbered with boxes directed to all quarters of the Union, and the streets are almost impassable from the crowd of drays. Still the jobbers, although selling large quantities of goods, have not relieved the stocks of the importers and English agents as we expected, and the season passing away, leaving their warehouses full of goods, are gradually submitting to lower prices, and filling the auction rooms in order to effect sales. The importers have been deceived in the estimates of the amount of goods required for the fall trade, and now exhibit more anxiety to sell, than we have witnessed since 1836. This anxiety leads them into the very imprudent practice of long credits, and less circumspection as to the buyers' solvency, and we fear that the result will be heavy losses, by the failure of those whom this facility of obtaining credit will have led beyond their depth. Many of the importers are now giving twelve months' credit, adding interest after eight months, and others are doing the same thing with interest after six months.

The fall trade is now in full blast. A very large number of buyers from North and South Carolina, Georgia, and from beyond the Alleghenies, as well as from this State, are in the city, and buying. We fear, too many goods. The jobbers have large and well assorted stocks, and merchants can do better in this city, both in regard to price and selection, than in any other city of the Union. Linens are very cheap this fall—30 per cent. below last year—and stuff goods generally, alpaca, merinos, &c. are also lower than last year. Linens upon which 37 1/2 to 40 cents have been advanced, have sold under the hammer at 24 to 30 cents. Hosiery and gloves keep up. The finest goods, muslins, jacquets, &c. &c. are lower. Coarse woollens advanced in the early part of the season, about 25 per cent. but have now gone back 10 per cent. Fine cloths hold their own. Brown shirtings and sheetings are not much lower than they have been, say 1-2 cent per yard, but cotton goods generally, including drills, prints, panaloon stuffs, checks, fustians, &c. &c., are gradually declining, as might be expected, the raw material having fallen three to four cents per lb. since January. French goods, although the stocks are large, are more firm than the French importers evincing much less anxiety to sell than the English.

Some goods sent out here from England for sale have been re-shipped, and many orders have been countermanded. If the re-shipment goes on to any considerable extent, stock here will be reduced sufficiently to give firmness to prices. The packets now arriving bring a large proportion of bulky articles of freight, such as coal and iron, the shipments of valuable goods having been markedly checked. We are glad that such is the case.—[New York Tribune.

Resignation of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.—A Church without a Bishop.—The special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, assembled on Friday the 16th inst., and then adjourned, without appointing his successor or taking any action in relation thereto, thus presenting the anomaly of an Episcopal Church without a Bishop. The Rev. Pielate has been forced to resign in consequence of slanderous reports circulated against him relative to the use of brandy and water, and his approaches to a Quaker lady with whom he was riding in the railroad cars one day. The Bishop acknowledged that he used brandy and water, but positively stated that they were the only medicine which could be given to him in his illness. The affair with the Quaker lady in the railroad car appears to have consisted in sitting too near her and placing his hand upon her, but as the Rev. gentleman has no opportunity to defend himself we cannot of course judge of the truth of this latter charge. His hand may have touched the lady accidentally; he may have fallen asleep in the car and jolted against her, or it may be that he had taken an extra dose of his favorite medicine. At all events, we must acknowledge that the charge of a Rev. Bishop placing his hand in a lewd, licentious, and indecent manner upon the person of Esther Ridgeway in the presence of her husband (both members of the Society of Friends), and in a public railroad car, as sworn to by A. T. McCallum, in Philadelphia, is novel, unprecedented and extraordinary. It is enough to startle the most credulous. The case will come before the Bishops of the Church in regular course, when the charge and the defense will be presented to the public. Until then we must remain ignorant of the merits of the case. The House of Bishops will meet about the 1st of October, prox.

A Curious Relic.—The *Pennsylvania Gazette* states, that a young woman of Kilauea, who was travelling with her maternal family, found on the road to Butte a ring set in rubies, which had on one side a representation in relief of Christ on the Cross, and on the other the instruments of punishment.—The ring bears this inscription:—*Martino Luther, Catharina V. Loren die 31 Octobris 1525*. The ring which is well preserved, is a perfect model of art.

The Largest Church in the World.—In a late letter from the Rev. Mr. Com. of Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, is the following graphic account of a communion scene of the largest church in the world, comprising more than seven thousand members: "Once in three months the whole church meets at the station to eat the Lord's Supper. Our last communion was on the 1st Sabbath in April. Perhaps five thousand were present, and for want of a convenient house for the occasion, we met in a grove of cocoa nut trees, on the sea shore. The assembly was immense, and the scene overflowing. Before us was the wide Pacific, leaving its broad breast to the breath of heaven. Behind us were the everlasting mountains, rearing their snowy summits above the clouds and forming an eternal rampart against the western sky. Beneath us was a little spot of earth, once ignited by volcanic fires, rocked by a thousand earthquakes, and more than once submerged with a flood. Above us was the vaulted sky, that glorious mirror that 'molten looking glass' spread out and made strong by the hand of Omnipotence. Around us was a landscape of imitable beauty, clothed with verdure teeming with life and smiling with loveliness. The softer and sweeter features in nature, blended with the grand, the bold, the sublime, conspired to render the scene enchanting."

Exploration of Ancient Nineveh.—Our late foreign papers copy an extract of a letter received from Mosul on the Tigris giving various details relative to the expedition undertaken by Mr. Botta, the French consul at that place, and a Mr. Plandin, an artist, to explore the ruins of the ancient Nineveh. The account says: "The works are going on actively at Khorsabad (a modern village built on the site of the old capital) and sculptures continue to present the same characteristic traits, very thing warlike, and nothing pertaining to religion. We cannot yet form any idea of the plan of these buildings, although we have laid bare two halls, 108 feet in length, and a number of smaller rooms. Khorsabad is built over one corner of an immense quadrangular enclosure, formed of walls built of bricks bearing inscriptions, with towers at regular distances. The whole military and civil life of the Assyrians could be made from the buildings and inscriptions, which remain here. We have hitherto not experienced any opposition from the authorities; though they in their ignorance imagine that to find treasure must be our object. We have a quantity of objects to send home as soon as our explorations at Constantople furnish us with means of transmitting by the Tigris."

Foreign News

By the last Packet Steamer from Liverpool, and by an extra exertion among Post Master Wickliffe's deputies, we have received our regular files of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other papers, in the astonishing quick passage of 26 days, from which we extract the following highly important war news, and other matters:—

FRANCE, MOROCCO, AND ALGERIA.

The French journals of Saturday contained the following despatch from General Bogaud:—

Algiers, 14th.
"Having marched upon the Morocco army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the valley. We were surrounded on all sides.

"We gained a most complete victory. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little of our cavalry fought with the utmost bravery. They successively captured all the camps, which covered a space of upwards of a league in extent.

"Eleven pieces of artillery, 16 stand of colors, 1000 to 1200 tents, among which was that of the Emperor's son, his parasol, the insignia of his command, all his personal baggage, a considerable quantity of warlike stores, and an immense booty, remained in our power.

"The enemy left about 900 killed on the field of battle. Our losses, although severe, are light when we consider the importance of the battle, which we will call the battle of Isly."

Accounts from Gibraltar announce that a heavy cannonading was heard on the coast of Africa on the 12th, which was supposed to be the Prince de Joinville bombarding Azila; and more cannonading was heard at Cadix, in the same direction, on the 14th.

According to the *Madrid Herald* of the 19th instant, the Moors were busily engaged in repairing the fortifications of Tangiers, which were said to be defended by fifteen hundred infantry, while there were four thousand cavalry around the town. The English Consul had returned from Gibraltar and resumed his official duties.

The *Messenger* of Monday evening publishes the following copy of another telegraphic despatch received by the French Government:—

Mogador, the 17th.
"The Prince de Joinville to the Minister of the Marine.

"On the 15th we attacked Mogador. After having reduced to ruins (ecrase) the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

Seventy men, of whom seven are officers, were killed and wounded. I am employed in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

Conformable to copy.
"The Vice-Admiral Peer of France, the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

BARON DE MACMAU.
At Tortoni's, immediately after the publication of the above telegraphic despatch, the price of the French Three per cents. fell to 80f. 55c., the price at the close of the Bourse having been 80f. 70c.

On this the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday observes:—"The tidings brought by the above express are indeed important. Another port of Morocco bombarded, and an island occupied and garrisoned! Here is the *casus belli* so recently and vauntingly demanded by our ministerial camp. Here is a considerable 'endangerment of our convenience.' Here is 'occupation!' It may be said that the occupation is but of an island, only two miles in circumference, and at least a quarter of a mile from the shore. This island forms the port of Mogador, and since the defence of the town are destroyed, it is of course commands town, port, and bay, and is to all intents and purposes an occupation of all three. Yet it evades, rather than directly contravenes, the wish of the English Government that France should not occupy. It is but a quasi-occupation, and Admiral de Joinville and his sire may laugh in their sleeves at what they no doubt consider a mystification of Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. J. L. Cowell, agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, in a letter dated the 18th instant, mentions the bombardment and occupation of Mogador, and says in a postscript:—"The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three line-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock, p.m., on the 15th inst. The cannonade lasted till next sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and till eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other port on the west coast."

BOMBARDMENT OF MOGADOR.
Another Moorish town has been attacked and destroyed by the French fleet. Mogador has fallen; and this time, as if in revenge for the taunts of professional incapacity at Tangier, the French admiral has utterly destroyed both city and fortifications, leaving not one stone standing upon another. In what manner the crumbling old place was attacked will never, perhaps, be described; for the French do not appear to have had any

formidable English critics at hand, to pronounce upon their valorous exhibition of this occasion. This sweeping destruction of a feeble antagonist appears to have been an act of excess, if not of cruelty. The Moorish forts might have been placed hors de combat without crushing the town, which, as a centre of European civilization, all nations had an interest in preserving. It is probable that we shall soon hear in like manner of the destruction of Salles and Larache; and since this uncompromising system has been commended, it may fairly be presumed that Tangier owed its escape from similar destruction to the courage of its defenders, and that the Prince de Joinville intends to return in force, and attempt its capture a second time.

EGYPT.
It appears that Mehemet Ali is already tired of his abdication, and postponed his pilgrimage to Mecca, *sine die*. The following announcement is dated:—

Alexandria, Aug. 7th.
After some days of irresolution, the Viceroy has renounced his journey to Mecca. He has resumed the conduct of affairs, and his return to Alexandria is announced.

ITALY.
Letters from Leghorn state that Austria is so well aware of the dangerous position to which the evils of pontifical misgovernment have brought the Papal States, that it has opened negotiations with the Holy See, with a view to the secularization, as far as possible, of that Government. The Court of Rome resists, and will continue to do so, and it is said that the Austrian Government, foreseeing that circumstance, has addressed the French Cabinet, to invite it to join with Austria, Naples, and Tuscany, to oblige the Pope to make such reforms as the safety of Italy may demand. The King of Sardinia is not included in the negotiation, from which it is supposed that he is opposed to it.

SPAIN.
Letters from Barcelona state that the military authorities in that city have taken a very effective way of securing a majority in favor of the Government at the approaching election. Every person known to entertain 'Progressist' principles, and who is supposed bold enough to assert them, is put in possession of a passport which will carry him to foreign parts, with a hint that it may be an act of prudence on his part not to lose the opportunity which the clemency of the Government provides for him of escaping danger. Several of these forced emigrations have taken place within the last few days. Among those sent away is M. Santa Maria, a rich landed proprietor. The *Phare de Pyrenees* admits that these arbitrary measures have been adopted by the Captain-General with a view to the elections.

IRELAND.
O'Connell in his prison rules Ireland well. His countrymen never were so quiet, so orderly, so moral, so united. The usages have just terminated; and the calendar has been the lightest in man's remembrance. He is the true Lord Lieutenant, though Lord Heytesbury is so in name. The nobleman has arrived in Dublin, and received a very civil, if not a very cordial reception. He may thank the Liberator for making a surety of his office. No decision has yet been announced regarding the writ of error. It is expected that the judges will be in London about the 23d of August, and that judgment in the case of the traversers will be given on the 29th or 30th of the month. [Moona's Herald.]

MISCELLANEOUS.
Dutch Hay.—A small quantity of Dutch hay has been recently imported into Hull. It is said the article can be purchased in Holland at L. 4 per ton.

Lake or Man.—The harbours of the lake of Man may now be entered, either for trade or refuge, by all classes of vessels, free of harbor dues.

Royal and Rational Recreation.—A small printing-office has just been established at the Tuilleries for the amusement of the Count de Paris.

The Small Pox.—This dreadful maledy is at present very prevalent in the metropolis, and the north of England.

Etan.—The number of boys now in the college list is 751, being 38 more than at the election last year; and showing an increase since 1835, when the school numbered 446, of upwards of 300.

Cotton Statistics.—In England there are 1075 cotton factories employing 183,243 hands; in Scotland, 159 factories and 4011 hands.

The Wesleyan Body.—At the late Wesleyan Conference, held at Birmingham, it was announced that there had been an increase of members, during the past year, to the amount of 10,000.

Prize Bull.—The beautiful Devon bull, with which Mr. George Turner of Barton won the first prize at the Great Show at Southampton, was afterwards sold by him to Lord Aylesford at the high price of L. 180.

Machinery vs. Hands.—Mr. Melrose of Hawick, Roxburghshire, has invented a piecing machine, to be used in wollen manufactures, by means of which two children will be able to do the work which at present requires ten.

Oh! Gemini, Cancer!—At a London and American shell-fish establishment, two monster lobsters, which together weighed 47lbs. have been exhibited within the past few days. They were imported from America. [Edinburgh Review.]

Curious Repeating Watch.—In the Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, in Russia, is a repeating watch about the size of an egg. Within is represented

the Redeemer's tomb, with the stone at the entrance, and the sentinels; and, while a spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek church on Easter Eve.

The war of desperadoes in Shelby county, Texas, on the borders of Red River, is growing to be a terrible affair. According to the *Caddo Gazette*, the parties have respectively fortified themselves, and vowed against each other total extermination or expulsion from the country. One of the leaders of the regulators, Davidson, has been killed. On the occasion on which he received his death wound, the two parties singled out man to man; Davidson shot his adversary through the lower jaw-bone, (who it is thought will not survive), and who, after he had received the wound, killed Davidson. Boulware, who in connection with Davidson, has for some time been at the head of a party, and who is a very determined man, has declared that the party or the other shall conquer before it is done with, and that the conquered must leave the country. One of our informants states that at the time he left Harrison county, fifty men were in readiness to proceed immediately to the assistance of the regulators.

The regulators have proved victorious until Friday week when in a pitched battle they were beaten. It is stated that so far 80 men have been killed in all. Application has been made by the neutrals to President Houston to quell the insurrection, but he replies to them that they must fight their own battles, and settle their own difficulties.

These 'Regulators,' if we recollect aright, are men who slip into the shoes of the law and pass sentence on suspicious and guilty people. In other words they are practitioners of the code Lynch.

[*Mobile Herald* 5th.]

Peter Gun and Mr. O'Trotter.—*Ludicrous Transmutation of Names.*—The following amusing story as told by Mr. Livingston, in his admirable answer to Mr. Jefferson's defence of his conduct to Mr. L., for ousting him from the possession of the famous *bottle* at New Orleans purchased by Mr. Livingston from Gravier. It is intended to show how, by translations and retranlations, a trouble-some word may be made, to mean anything: An unfortunate Scotchman, whose name was Ferguson, was obliged, in pursuit of fortune to settle among some Germans in the Western part of New York. They translated him literally into German, and called him Fuarstein. On his return to an English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that Fuarstein in German meant Flint in English. They retranlated instead of restoring him his name, and the descendants of Ferguson go by the name of Flint to this day. I ought, however, to except one of his grandsons, who settled at the Acad on coast, on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of the rest of the family; he was called, by a literal translation into French, 'Pierre a fusil,' and his eldest son returning to the family clan underwent another change, and was called Peter Gun!

The case of the worthy Irishman Mr. O'Trotter, is not so remarkable, but it is sufficiently ludicrous. He started out upon his travels as Mr. O'Trotter. In Scotland he was called Mr. McTrotter. In Scotland he was called as Mr. Trottington. Arriving at Paris, he was saluted as Mr. Trottingnac, and in another part of France, Mr. Trottinville. He went to Italy, where he was addressed as Trotti; thence to Holland, where he became Van Trotten, subsequently, in Germany, he was designated Von Trotten. In Poland, it was Trotinski; in Russia, Trottingoff; and when at length he reached the Celestial Empire, the Chinese immediately transformed his plastic name into Trottingfont!

Another instance of the curious changes to which names are incident in their passage from the language to another is that of Campbell, delivered from the French *Sauechamp*, through the Italian *Campo-tello*. So Duponceau is in English Bridgewater.

DREADFUL INUNDATIONS IN POLAND.
Hanburg.—The accounts received from Poland give most deplorable descriptions of the damage done by the inundations of the Vistula and other rivers. There had been incessant rain for more than six weeks, and damage already done was immense. The *Prussian Gazette* gives fearful accounts from Schwetz, on Kuhl. &c. From Schwetz, on the 30th of July it is said:—"Our town, situated at the junction of the Schwarzwasser and the Vistula, generally suffers every year from high water in the spring and at midsummer, when the snow and ice in the Carpathian is melted; at these seasons we have sometimes inundations of the lower grounds which cause much loss and distress, but we have never witnessed such scenes as yesterday and today. The water is rushing in torrents through the streets, and in most parts of the town only the roofs of the houses are visible, from which the inmates are vain calling for help. The rain is pouring down in torrents, and our town is a river. In the neighbouring villages the inhabitants, on the roofs of their houses, are anxiously looking for assistance, which we cannot give them."

8 A.M. JULY 31.—Most of the houses have been unable to withstand the elements which undermined them. The

chimneys fall, the walls burst, and every side are cries of distress, and the crash of falling houses, the inmates of which are difficult to save. Thousands are in imminent danger; but the common distress excites the humans to do every thing possible to relieve it. The want of provisions is severely felt. The baker's ovens and the shops of the tradespeople are all under water.

10 P.M. JULY 31.—The water does not rise higher, but a furious storm rages, which drives the water in vast waves against the houses (the foundations of which are already shaken), and threaten the whole town with destruction. One third part of it is already laid waste, and lies in ruins beneath the waves.

Accounts from Kirlin say that the Vistula had risen to a greater extent than at any time during the last hundred years. It is impossible to say how many thousand villages may be inundated by the mighty river, in its long course from Cracow to Dantzic. Above and below Calor, a hundred towns and villages are as in a sea, and the inhabitants have been forced to take refuge on the roofs, on trees, or on some neighbouring hills.—*Hamburg papers*, 9th inst.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1844.

AFFAIRS AT NAUVOO.

On the 25th ult. two Independent Companies from Quincy arrived in this City as directed by the Governor. They were well received, and acted very respectably.

On the 27th Governor Ford and Staff, Gen. J. J. Hardin and Staff, and between 4 and 500 men arrived. They were all cordially received and showed a decorum highly praiseworthy. The 29th, being the Nauvoo Legion muster, the Governor, and General Hardin reviewed that body, and the Governor's troops being in the city too, gave Nauvoo quite a martial appearance. In the evening at the camp about two miles from the city, one of the soldiers, was mortally wounded in a false alarm, and died before morning. The troops left for Warsaw on Sunday morning the 29th.

TO MECHANICS.

It is proposed to give a course of lectures, on the all important subject of producing, or manufacturing articles for exportation. There is scarcely an article needed for consumption in this country, but we have mechanics in this city that can produce it. Workmen in wood, brass, iron, steel, stone, silver, gold, precious stones, wool, cotton, silk, and every other commodity that blissifies or happiness life, are waiting patiently for the angel to purify the waters for their benefit, and all we have to say is: Now is the time; show your skill by your curious work.

GRAND CONCERT.

There will be a "grand concert" of vocal and instrument music, in this city on Monday the 7th inst. at 6 p.m., at the Masonic Hall. From an overture on the hand, to "O God save Nauvoo," there will be performed 28 various pieces, with an *et cetera*. Admission 12 1-2 cents. Music hath charms.

"Answer a fool according to his folly."
—The St. Louis New Era, has an article entitled, "Honey Fugling the Mormons." Now, if this is not a super-ang-dangulous sweet murder-loading-foggyfication of the President's English, then let Phazma tap Ramsay for the shallows.

Civil List.—It has been suggested by some leading men, that if the Nauvoo Legion was disbanded, there could be no reason for complaint against the Mormons. This logic cannot be endorsed as good, unless the Legislature will disband the Militia of the whole state, and exalt all the people to the civil list at once.

Hon. Silas Wright and Addison Gardner have received a nomination by the Democrats of the State of New York, as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of said state.

Beware of Petticoat Power!—The Steamer *Adelaid* was sunk last week, at the foot of *Petticoat* Island, 60 miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio river.

Close Vote.—From all accounts, as published in the Whig and Democratic papers, Polk and Clay will both be elected by a majority of 7577 Votes! This is a very close vote, but as each party has but about \$50,000, and every body says it will be so, with good newspaper security, who can doubt it? Hurra for both sides! "What is truth?"

Boston Notions.—The Boston Daily Atlas, of Sept. 6th, contains eight hundred and fifteen Advertisements, besides nine columns, (double Atlas size), of reading matter. First rate! He that

reads a newspaper, is a Socrates; he that Advertisers in a newspaper is a Solomon; and he that pays for a newspaper and advertising, (especially in advance) is a Shakespeare, a Bonaparte, a Washington, in the eye of a printer. Glory! If every body would take the papers and advertise, every body would soon know every body, &c. and the "and so forth" is all the beauty of it.

EDUCATION.

"The education forms the common mind, 'Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.'"

No subject connected with the happiness of man, is of so much importance as education. It is said that intelligence is the life of liberty, and we may add that "knowledge is the key of salvation." If parents and guardians would take ten times the pains they have heretofore taken for the instruction of children, our country would have less reason to mourn the depravity of men. Since the American cities have been filled with the illiterate of foreign nations, crime, corruption, and vagabondism, have "grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength" of our beloved country. This should be checked, and a sample of better principles taught. The following item embraces one step towards such a system.

BOSTON FARM SCHOOL.

This Institution is located on Thompson's Island, in the harbor of Boston. By an extract from a report of the Directors, which we find in the *Mercantile Journal* of Friday, it appears that its inmates "consist of truant boys from the public schools, and idlers in the streets and on the wharves, where they pass a large part of their time in vagrancy. Some of them are orphans, in whom little interest is felt by the poor and miserable connections, on whom they hang as a heavy burthen. Some are children of widows, whose time is so filled with labor to procure a mere subsistence, that their sons, still more than their daughters, are unavoidably neglected, and at an early age become unmanageable. Some having lost their mothers, are left to the care of fathers, whose means and opportunities for domestic control are yet less effectual than those of widows. Some have intemperate or profligate parents, and suffer of course from the disorder and misery to which they were born. And some are children of the ignorant, inefficient and helpless, who seem almost from nature incapable of fulfilling discretely the most common duties of life. But all of them, from these and other causes, are daily and hourly exposed to the contagion of vice, and growing up in idler pernicious habits, from which perhaps a few may, by fortunate circumstances, be reclaimed before they arrive at manhood; while by far the greater part will be hurried to an early death, the victims of intemperance and want, or live only to prey upon the community, fill our Almshouses and Prisons, and increase the burthens and crimes of the State."

"A large brick edifice" says the Journal, "has been erected on the highest part of the island, which serves as a habitation for the boys, for the Superintendent, Matron, and Instructor of the School. It is designed and arranged in a manner admirably calculated to promote the health and comfort of the inmates, and commands a magnificent prospect of the whole harbor of Boston, and of the beautiful villages and country on the Southern shore. The location is, in every point of view, a most eligible one."

The main object of the institution being the education and reformation of boys, who, from the loss of their parents or other causes, are exposed to extraordinary temptations, and are in danger of becoming vicious and dangerous, or less members of society. The pupils are received at an early age, and are regularly and carefully instructed in their moral and religious duties, and in the elementary knowledge usually communicated in our common town schools;—they are employed in a regular course of labor suited to their ages and strength, and instructed in gardening, agriculture, or such useful arts as contribute to their health and support, and tend at the same time to form in them habits of industry and order, and prepare them to earn their own livelihood."

The Editor of the Journal, having been present at a recent examination of this institution, thus describes the scene:—"When we reached the island, the visitors proceeded up the gravel-walk to the institution, and found the boys all seated in the school-room, awaiting the arrival of the visitors. They numbered sixty-seven, all told, and were a fine, healthy looking set of little fellows as one will meet with anywhere on a summer's day. Their costume was remarkably neat and appropriate;—their countenances were intelligent—and they looked contented and happy. They were examined by the Superintendent, Mr. Morrison, a gentleman admirably qualified for the responsible situation, and Deacon Grant, who has taken a deep and constant interest in this institution ever since it was established, in reading, spelling, geography, writing, &c., and the result was highly satisfactory. Indeed, the education they receive at this institution, and the habits of industry they acquire, and the moral precepts which are constantly inculcated on their youthful minds, qualify them when they leave this peaceful and comfortable abode and mingle in the busy world, to become useful citizens, reflect-

ing honor on themselves and the country which gave their birth."

"As a school of reform, this institution is deserving of the favor of the public;—indeed, similar institutions should be established in all our large towns and cities. It would be well for the city, and for the happiness of many individuals, if instead of sixty-seven or some hundreds of boys, growing up in idleness, and becoming early inducted into all the mysteries of vice, could be accommodated and taken care of at the Farm School on Thompson's Island."

CIVIL MATTERS.

Before the Troops arrived in this city, Murray McConnel, Esq. agent for the Governor, came into Hancock county and instituted proceedings against some of the perpetrators of the Carthage murder. T. C. Sharp, one of the number, when legally called upon, refused submission to the laws of the land, according to his own words, as follows:

"Just as our paper was going to press this morning, a man came into our office, and said that he had a writ for me.

"Well sir, let me see it." He produced the paper which proved to be a warrant for the murder of Joe and Hyrum Smith, issued by Aaron Johnson, Justice of the Peace in Nauvoo. After reading, I told Mr. Officer, that if my friends said "go," I would go—if not, I would stand fast. Accordingly I went out and conversed with the citizens, and unanimously they said, "don't go." I then told the officer, that he could return and report progress, but he could not go with him, for I had no security for my safety, and moreover, I was not to be singled out as the sole object of Mormon vengeance.

Now gentle reader, I did not help to kill Joe Smith, for I did not go to the jail with those who killed him. If my influence helped to produce the state of feeling that resulted in his death, why I am in common with some hundred others, guilty, of not murder, but of an extra-judicial execution. I have the most satisfactory proof, that Joe Smith threatened my life and sought to take it; if I had therefore killed him, I should only acted in self defence.

The writ included only Col. Williams, and myself—thus it will appear that it is not the guilty, but those most obnoxious to the Latter Day Brethren, who are to be selected as victims. The officer, who is deputy Sheriff, says, that his orders are to arrest and return the prisoners to the Sheriff in Carthage; from thence I suppose I am to be taken to Nauvoo. But I will not go to Nauvoo unless my fellow citizens say so.

I did not resist the officer; but my friends advised me not to go, and the officer did not call on any of the citizens to aid him in taking me. After I told him I would not go, he troubled me no further.

Fellow citizens, shall we submit.

THOMAS C. SHARP.

The officer in charge of the writs reported that the criminals had fled from the State, whereupon the Governor issued the following document:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Illinois: Whereas Levi Williams, Thomas C. Sharp and Joseph St. Jackson, have been legally charged with having committed the crime of murder, and have fled from this State;

I do therefore offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of each one of the said persons, to be paid upon the certificate of the Sheriff of Hancock county, that they, or any of them, have been delivered to him.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said State, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1844.

By the Governor,
THOMAS FORD.

Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State.

This proclamation was not circulated, however, in order to give the Sheriff a further chance to take the fugitives from justice, in their "exits and entrances," from Warsaw to Churchill, &c.

The Governor and his force entered Warsaw on Sunday afternoon, and demanded the State arms; and they returned two pieces of Cannon and about sixty stands of arms.

On Monday night about 10 o'clock a messenger arrived from Warsaw, with a letter from the Governor; from which the following is an extract:

"Warsaw, Sept. 30, 1844.

Sir,—I write to inform you that Williams and Sharpe have surrendered, and will be sent to Quincy for trial. Jackson has not come over, and is so very sick that we could do nothing with him if we had him. It will be necessary to get all the witnesses down as soon as possible."

Thus far the proceedings show a desire to retrieve the broken faith and laws of the State, as well as a firm determination to put a "stop" on mobbing, whether it comes creeping among the people, as a "grand encampment" for a "wolf hunt," or springs up, blacked as parent negroes, for cold blooded murder.

Our voice is, and ever has been, magnify the law and make it honorable.

National Folly.—The following article from the N. Y. Tribune, shows the folly

of a portion of the American people. What a pity it is, that the Yankees are so much given to *nasification* and *mobility*. Here the extract:

The attention of the subscriber has been directed to a communication in the *Journal of Commerce*, purporting to give an account of a transaction between an officer on board the Mexican steam frigate *Guadalupe*, and the Captain of a Brig which was supplying the frigate with coal. This communication is of the same character with paragraphs which have appeared in the newspapers before, the tendency and object of which have been to bring into discredit the Mexican officers, and excite popular feeling against them. The transaction referred to is misrepresented throughout. The concluding part is as follows: "He (the officer) ordered a dozen of his sailors on board with drawn cutlasses, but as soon as they landed upon the brig's deck, Captain Aray, with only a handful, and alone, drove the whole posse back into the steamer. The officer finding he had his match, ordered a file of marines to load with ball, and fire into the brig; and they were in the very act of firing, when the Captain of the steamer came out of his cabin to know the cause of so much noise, and thus prevented bloodshed, which if it had taken place, there would have been but little of the *Guadalupe* left, or her men."

The whole of this, so far as it purports to relate what actually did take place, and without noticing what might have been the consequence to the *Guadalupe*, is absolutely and entirely false, no cutlasses were drawn, and no order given to fire; although the officer had the strongest provocation in a torrent of insult and abuse poured upon himself and the Mexican nation.

Ever since the arrival of the Mexican steam frigate in this port, they have been subject to a series of annoyances and vexations, which all good citizens, whether friends to Mexico or not, must condemn. The commander has been harassed with arrests at the suit of the deserters. A lieutenant has been arrested for an act done on board of his vessel, in the discharge of his official duty, and to preserve the discipline of his ship. These cases are now before a tribunal, which, while it maintains the laws of this country, will be careful in protecting the rights of a friendly nation. Indeed the opinion of the court, promptly and decidedly expressed, has already saved the commander from a multitude of suits; but the deserters who threatened them have been active wherever their influence extended in exciting a prejudice against the Mexicans; and sided by causes which it is unnecessary to mention, they have been so far successful, that in certain quarters of the city the officers are insulted at they pass through the streets, and workmen and others, going on board their vessels on business, treat them with contumely.

Mehemet Ali.—While speculation is exhausting itself as to the causes of the sudden resignation and retirement of Mehemet Ali, history has already begun to record him in its pages as one of the most truly remarkable men of his age—especially remarkable when we consider where and among what people he was born a despot—where it is an honor to be a tyrant and weakness to be true-hearted or mindful of the lowly. Mehemet Ali, whatever his faults, is one of the heroes of the age, and the glory of his name can never be forgotten. The *Loudon Economist* thus speaks of him:

Astonishing news have come from the East.—Mehemet Ali has resigned the Pacha of Egypt—voluntarily abdicated a throne which it took him a long life to procure, and which he has occupied every thing considered, with an advantage to the civilized world which will immortalize his name. He has been great-minded to the last. His son, who is said to have all his passions, without his abilities or virtues, will succeed him; and it is said the old man was anxious to see him seated on his throne before he should die, fondly hoping, that by advice, while he lives, he may serve him better than he mere example, when he dies. It has been a very unexpected event however, and yet remains mostly unexplained. It is no unusual thing for old men, who have been remarkable in their best days for contempt of superstition, to give way to it at last themselves; but we should doubt in the meantime the intention of Mehemet Ali, to retreat to the precincts of the "Holy Cities." He has hitherto seemed to be made of sterner stuff. It is possible to conceive a willingness to be relieved from the active cares of government, but hardly that he, who has conferred on the shores of the Nile a second and lasting greatness, should for ever forsake them to take up his abode even in the consecrated city of the Prophet, Mehemet Ali, however, wherever he may go now, will occupy a conspicuous place, not only in the history of eastern nations, but that of the world.

Restoration of the Jews.—M. Noah in *Motion*.—We perceive that M. Noah is again in motion in relation to the restoration of the Jews. According to one of the daily papers, he proposes to deliver an oration in a few days at the Tabernacle on the subject of the restoration of the people of God to their own country, the land of Judea. This is a very fertile and very poetic, and very interesting subject, and we have no doubt that M. Noah's oration will attract a great deal of attention. It will be recollected that some fifteen years ago, M. Noah commenced a similar effort on the beautiful green sward of

Grand Island, in this State, when he set up for chief prophet, priest, and king of the ancient people. On that occasion he issued an *ukase* calling on all members of the tribes to forward to him a shukel of silver as soon as possible, but we believe very few responded to the mandate. On the present occasion, we presume, that he will be satisfied with a quarter of a dollar at the door of the Tabernacle. At all events, the movement is highly interesting and exceedingly philanthropic, having for its object the deliverance of the "chosen people" from their worldly traffic with the Gentiles—their sweating of gold and silver—their buying and selling of old clothes—and all sorts of merchandise—and their restoration to the paternal acres of the goodly land, which it would appear, they have, to a great extent, lost sight of in this latter day.

[N. Y. Herald.]

VERY INTERESTING FROM THE HEILBERG MOUNTAINS.

We have received some very interesting intelligence from the Heilberg Mountains, disclosing some curious particulars of the anti-riot insurrection there against the Van Rensselaer family and the legal authorities.

The farmers in that region are regularly drilled at stated times, to the number of many hundreds. The whole district is organized against the payment of rent, and are determined to fight to the last. Patrols of men, disguised as Indians, scour the mountains and valleys, and every road and pass are guarded. It is believed that the Governor's Proclamation will have no result—no effect. The insurrectionary spirit of these mountaineers is stimulated by the "New York Tribune," and other like Journals which circulate among them, and encourage them in resistance to the payment of rent and the execution of the laws.

The following document has been circulated very widely among the mountaineers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE 3d, SECTION 1st.—"The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior." We ask, is it good behavior a judge to be partial, go contrary to justice, give unjust judgments against the people, and tory charges to the grand and petty juries? Ought not such judges to be removed from office? Is it not treason against the people to adhere to their enemies, give them aid or support? The traitors are enemies to the people. They are not citizens of the United States. For they claim titles of nobility or honor, such as Esquire, Lord, &c., which deprives them of the right of citizenship. Therefore, those who prey upon, or give them aid or assistance, or help them to maintain their unjust claims against the people, are guilty of the high crime of treason, against which every patriotic son of liberty ought to rise with indignation, take up their arms, and use them to rid the world of monsters not fit to live! If any laws of any State are repugnant to a "republican form of government," they are unconstitutional, unlawful. For the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican, not a patrouer feudal, "form of government."

ARTICLE 4th, SECTION 4th.—We also find that the 18th article of the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, says that "if any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor," "such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States." The late Stephen Van Rensselaer affixes to his name a title of honor; therefore he is not a citizen, nor under the protection of the United States, nor can he until he shall be naturalized, though he is trying, under a false pretence of law, to compel the people to pay him rent or tribute. But he is an alien in point of law, and we say, down with the rent! Not one cent for rent or tribute, but thousands for defence. Not one cent for tribute or rent, to any one who has forfeited his right to American citizenship.

N. B.—The Indians that have come to our assistance, are the grand ornament of the world, and the bold protectors of the people's right, liberty, and laws, but a great terror to tyrants and traitors!

Are not the patroues the oppressive enemies of the people? Let the tears of weeping widows, crushed by patrouy, and the cries of hungry, helpless orphans answer. O! the unmerciful, iron grasp of patrouy! O! horrid aristocracy! Better, far better to die fighting for liberty, than to live under patrou or aristocratic control or bondage!

SETH LEONARD.

Law, Justice, and Mercy.

Two new weekly papers have been recently established in this city which support their views, in addition to the "Tribune." What the end of this insurrection may be no one can tell. Most likely blood will flow before all is over.

Terrible Riot in Baltimore.—We learn from the *Clipper*, that a disgraceful riot occurred among a portion of the firemen of Baltimore on Saturday night last. A fire had occurred in a carpenter's shop in an open lot above Preston street. When returning from the fire the United Company were attacked in the vicinity of their engine house in Howard street, where a general battle ensued, during which pistols were fired in quick succession, and brick-bats made to fly about like hail. The neighborhood of Pratt street between Howard and Sharp streets, seems to have been the principal scene of riot, the ground on Sunday being almost cov-

ered with brick-bats and other missiles. The stores and dwellings in the vicinity were made to suffer considerably by the inundations from the bricks thrown. A brick was hurled, with great violence, during the fight, through the window of the dwelling of Mr. Shane, and the new buildings in the course of erection for Mr. Hughes, on the lot formerly occupied by the Repository, came in for a full share of damage. Several of the belligerents were injured, and a watchman knocked down in attempting to restore order. The officers succeeded in arresting three of the party, named John Abbott, John Thomas, and John Jones, charged with participating in the riot, and on their being taken before D. H. McDonald, Esq., they were held to bail to keep the peace.

A manufacturer in Cincinnati has forwarded to St. Louis a plough that is to be driven by steam, for turning up the prairies of Illinois.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 30th.

James Davis, 28y; fever.
Susan J. Edes, 34y; inflammation on the lungs.
Lucinda Bruffet, 9y 5m 24d; diarrhoea.
John Jones, 22y; chill fever.
John Jones, 52y; ague and fever.
Elizabeth Hardman, 72y; typhus fever.
Robert P. Wilson, 60y 10m 18d; chill fever.
Olive Evans, 10m; bilious fever.
Total 8.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WANTED
100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

ACCEPTABLE
ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Illinois, County, Illinois, October 1, 1844, which if not taken out on or before the 31st of December next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B.—Any person calling for any of the following list of letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

Ash-ton Isaac
Armstrong Joseph
Allen Dr A
Aron John
Allen Hannah 2
Alen Eli
Adams Susan
Amey James
Agan Seward
Baldwin James
Baldwin Wheeler
Baltanyne Anne
Baltanyne Richard
Bishop Wm
Bishop John A
Barlow Eliza
Brown Siml C
Brown Anthony 2
Butterfly Elen 2
Bybee Biran
Bymaster Barbara
Bley Henry
Brady William
Bridel John
Buse Truman H
Byrd Robt
Byrd John Joseph
B H John W
Bulman Richard
Bulle Daniel Jr
Bulterfield Abel
Burgess Harrison
Cace Orin
Cary Mr
Clark John W
Clark Wm
Clark Nancy
Clark Rodman
Clark Elizabeth
Clark Walter
Chase Simon sen
Cunne I Jonathan
Cutter Mrs
Crocker Almon
Coecker Ezra
Carter Rosella
Carter Daniel
Cullins Mrs W
Coulter Me
Davis Nathan
Davis Isaac or Salisbury
Davis Sarah
Davis Charles M
Davis William
Dawson Edward P
Day J B
Dixon Thomas
Dixon Wm R
Eaton M G 2
Eames Lawson 2
Emanuel S, Levster
Earl Isaac
Earl Wm
Fox Francis 2
Farnham A A 2
Farmer Roger 2
Fisher Thomas
Fitch John M
Finney G T
Fie H G
Freeman S, Jomn
Green Thos P
Green James G
Green Philip
Green Mrs W
Giddard Stephen H
Gee Mary Jane
Gee Harriet M
Geeon Clarinda F
Giles Jane R
Henrie William
Hawker A M
Hawes Eliza
Hawman Henry
Huey Wm
Huester Mr
Humphreys James
Higley Wm
Higgs John
Hartington John
Hawkins J B
Harding Dwight
Harris Wm E
Hewitt Sophia
Houston or Bell Mary
Harris Thomas
Hawell Reuben
Hill Alex
Hutchinson Joseph
Holliday John
Hunt John
Hugland Abraham
Hendrix James
Harris William
Hendrixon Abraham
Hark Aaron
Hinkel Hannah
Isaham Cyrus
Jones John
Jones Wm
Jones David
Judd Thomas 2
Judd Artemus
Judd James
Knight La Fayette
Kleop James
Keneday C
King Ebenezer
Lee Mr
Leland Benj
Little James
Lane P W
Littlefield Lyman
Little E S
Lambert Charles
Lander John
Loveland Marietta
Loyland M W
Marr S M
Marr Wm H J 2
Mecham Joseph
Mey Earl
Merrymore Mr
Murray Wm E 2
Miles Joel S
Motteler Mary
Mize Wm
Miller Thos
Murphy Joseph
Morse Gorge
Moore Andrew
Moore David
More Thos
Mackley Sarah
Mills John
Murdock Mr
Murray Patrick
Matthews Jesse
Marble Nathl
Mores Pamela
Myers Washington
McClary Sophrona
McKenzie Geo
McHenry Bathsheba
McClintock Alfred
McClintock Wm
McTaggart Thos
McDugal Margarette
Nixon Nicholas
Nixon William
Norton Henry O
Norton David E
Outhouse Wm or Mile
Ovatt Isa
Ormsby Eunice
Patt Lausa
Pratt D vid
Pratt Wm
Pearson Daniel
Pearson Thos
Pearson E, Elm J
Pugh Nathl
Parshall Nancy M
Parshall Alex
Phipps Margn 2
Phipps Wm W
Pondexter Calvin C
Pondexter Robt
Pott David
Peck Hazekiah
Parrish Josephine
Parrish Ezra 2
Palmer Seth
Poulsen Harriet
Richardson Thos 2
Richardson Henry
Rowley Thos
Rowley William 2
Rowland Charles 2
Robinson John
Robinson John Cant
Robinson Eliza P
Robinson Catherine
Robbin Mary J
Riding Hugh
Rice Malvin J
Roberts Ann
Riley William
Rogers Chandler or
Rogers George 2
Riley John
Rhyer John Kelly
She'don Harvey
Sheldon Thos
Sheldon Richd
Sawyer Lucinda A
Sawyer James
Snyder n J
Simpson Josiah
Sheridan James
Spawwood John
Swackhymer E R
Shaw John
Sleight Wm T
Stoker Elor
Stewart Lancel
Sibley Sarah
Sanford Jas
Sawburn Wesley
Strong Ezra
Snyder Henry
Snider John
Swanner Rachael
Steele Nathl
Steen Joseph
Serrine John
Thompson Mr
Thompson Saml C
Thompson Wm 2
Thoms Wm
Thomas Daniel
Taggart Susan
Terry Paulsall
Van Duken Increase
Van Dyke Caroline
Wilson Catherine
Wilson Bushrod
Winchester Nancy
Williams Samuel
Williams Isiah
Wrightman Ziba C
Wrightman 2
Wright Elizabeth
White A
White Achash
Wood Lark
Wood Chas C
Wardley G
Wright R M
Wright John C
Wade Harsh
Wheeler Amos
Webb C H
Wakfield John
Young Ralph L
Young Lewis
Young Alphonso Dr
GEORGE W ROBINSON, P. M.
23-3w

Hartwell Reuben
Hill Alex
Hutchinson Joseph
Holliday John
Hunt John
Hugland Abraham
Hendrix James
Harris William
Hendrixon Abraham
Hark Aaron
Hinkel Hannah
Isaham Cyrus
Jones John
Jones Wm
Jones David
Judd Thomas 2
Judd Artemus
Judd James
Knight La Fayette
Kleop James
Keneday C
King Ebenezer
Lee Mr
Leland Benj
Little James
Lane P W
Littlefield Lyman
Little E S
Lambert Charles
Lander John
Loveland Marietta
Loyland M W
Marr S M
Marr Wm H J 2
Mecham Joseph
Mey Earl
Merrymore Mr
Murray Wm E 2
Miles Joel S
Motteler Mary
Mize Wm
Miller Thos
Murphy Joseph
Morse Gorge
Moore Andrew
Moore David
More Thos
Mackley Sarah
Mills John
Murdock Mr
Murray Patrick
Matthews Jesse
Marble Nathl
Mores Pamela
Myers Washington
McClary Sophrona
McKenzie Geo
McHenry Bathsheba
McClintock Alfred
McClintock Wm
McTaggart Thos
McDugal Margarette
Nixon Nicholas
Nixon William
Norton Henry O
Norton David E
Outhouse Wm or Mile
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Parrish Josephine
Parrish Ezra 2
Palmer Seth
Poulsen Harriet
Richardson Thos 2
Richardson Henry
Rowley Thos
Rowley William 2
Rowland Charles 2
Robinson John
Robinson John Cant
Robinson Eliza P
Robinson Catherine
Robbin Mary J
Riding Hugh
Rice Malvin J
Roberts Ann
Riley William
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Shaw John
Sleight Wm T
Stoker Elor
Stewart Lancel
Sibley Sarah
Sanford Jas
Sawburn Wesley
Strong Ezra
Snyder Henry
Snider John
Swanner Rachael
Steele Nathl
Steen Joseph
Serrine John
Thompson Mr
Thompson Saml C
Thompson Wm 2
Thoms Wm
Thomas Daniel
Taggart Susan
Terry Paulsall
Van Duken Increase
Van Dyke Caroline
Wilson Catherine
Wilson Bushrod
Winchester Nancy
Williams Samuel
Williams Isiah
Wrightman Ziba C
Wrightman 2
Wright Elizabeth
White A
White Achash
Wood Lark
Wood Chas C
Wardley G
Wright R M
Wright John C
Wade Harsh
Wheeler Amos
Webb C H
Wakfield John
Young Ralph L
Young Lewis
Young Alphonso Dr
GEORGE W ROBINSON, P. M.
23-3w

Harding Alwin
Harley Edwin
Hawley John
Hudson Noah
Huey Esther
Hullam Wm
Higby Jos
Hartley George
Hatch Jeremiah Jr
Hodges Ervine 2
J
Jenkins Thomas
Johnson Edward
Johnson Wm
Jaffe James
Jacob Isaac C
Jannon W G
K
Keller Alva
Kerr Ebenezer
Kidd Thos
L
Lynn Ann
Lynn Amos
Larley Lodwick H
Lincoln Ira E
Livingston Benj
Lane P W
Lane Wm 2
Lane Pleasant W
Lemon Peter 2
Litz Stephen 2
M
Marks Wm
Mosier Tranquilla
Morgan W A
Morrison John
Murray Baptist
Morris Thos
Morse Wm R
Miles W
Morris J K
Mallory Elizabeth
Miller Henry
Merritt John
Meads Hiram
Merrill Josin
Merrill Philomen
Merrill P 2
Monroe James M
Mace Wm
Murry Patrick
Mear Frederick
Morgan Ann Eliza
Morse Joshua
Mumford Edward
Mac
McCaslin Joseph
McGahan Wm
McHenry Bathsheba
McClintock Alfred
McClintock Wm
McTaggart Thos
McDugal Margarette
N
Noble Joseph B
Norris Sophrona
Norton Henry O
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Pearson Daniel
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Phipps Margn 2
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Pondexter Calvin C
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Rowland Charles 2
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Riley William
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Sawyer Lucinda A
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Shaw John
Sleight Wm T
Stoker Elor
Stewart Lancel
Sibley Sarah
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Strong Ezra
Snyder Henry
Snider John
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Steele Nathl
Steen Joseph
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Thompson Mr
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Thomas Daniel
Taggart Susan
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Van Duken Increase
Van Dyke Caroline
Wilson Catherine
Wilson Bushrod
Winchester Nancy
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Wrightman Ziba C
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Wright John C
Wade Harsh
Wheeler Amos
Webb C H
Wakfield John
Young Ralph L
Young Lewis
Young Alphonso Dr
GEORGE W ROBINSON, P. M.
23-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of William Van Orden deceased, will sell at public vendue, on Friday the 2nd day of November next at her residence on Mulholland street, one half mile east of the Temple, a part of the personal property of said estate, consisting of two horses, one wagon and harness, household furniture and about sixty bushels of wheat; and on the following day on the farm now occupied by E. Z. Carbine about five miles north east of the city, near John C. Tull's, will sell the residue of the personal property of said estate consisting of about twelve acres of corn, a quantity of oats, three cows and a quantity of farming utensils.

Sales between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. each day.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under five dollars, cash in hand. For all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the Administrator.

JULIA ANN VAN ORDEN,
Administrator.
No. 23-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, will sell at public vendue, at the Nauvoo Mansion, on Friday the 25th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. a part of the personal property of said estate, consisting of one Carriage and harness, one buggy and harness, two horses and a quantity of household furniture, and on Saturday, the 26th day of October next, at the house of Cornelius P. Lott, on the Carthage road, about one mile east of the city, will sell as above the residue of the personal property of said estate, consisting of Oxen, Cows, an English Bull, some young cattle, and farming utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under five dollars, cash in hand. For all sums over five dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator. JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Smith, deceased.
Nauvoo, Sept. 23, 1844. no22-4w.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1844

Asks—per lb.	from	to
Pearl	7	8
Collins	14 00	16 00
Others	12 00	14 00
Bagging—Mo. per yard.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bagging—Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Castor Beans—per bushel.	78	75
Candies—per lb.	30	33
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Stearine.	20	20
Coal—per ton.	14 00	00
Lehigh.	16	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	5	7
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	13	15
Java.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Havana.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rio.	6	6 1/2
St. Domingo.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Laguaira.	13	10
Chocolate—No. 1.	12	14
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Brass—per lb.	25	30
Shunting.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Flat.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Nail—per lb.	9	10
Bed Corda, Manila, per dozen.	2 25	2 50
—Hemp.	1 75	2 00
Plough Lines.	75	1 00
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	19	20
Pittsburgh.	19	19 1/2
Domestic—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2	11 1/2
—4-4 and 6-4.	7 1/2	8 1/2
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	8	10
—4-4 and 6-4.	11	14
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Brown Lowel Oxa bags.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Virginia do.	9	11
Tickings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Sattinets.	65	65
Kentucky Jeans.	32	60
Cotton Cloth.	9	14
Blue Drillings.	9	12
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	4	0
Logwood.	1 25	1 45
Indigo, per ceroon.	24	3
Cumwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	42	00
Drugs & Medicines.	22	22
Ginseng, per lb.	8	5 1/2
Salutaria, Western.	5	6
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone.	5	6
Epsom Sulph.	6	0
Four Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Cream Tartar.	25	28
Turkey Opium.	3 75	0
Campior.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Sai Soda.	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00	4 25
—Country.	3 75	4 00
Rye.	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	45	51
Fruits.	87	1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
—green, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18	20
Raisins, M. R. per box.	2 40	2 50
—H. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currents, Zante.	11	12 1/2
Figs, per dozen.	18	18
Lemons, p. s. box.	0 00	0 00
Fur & Peltries.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe.	12	22
Deer shaves, per lb.	10	18
R-d and Blue, in hair.	5	12 1/2
Gravy.	3 00	3 50
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	6	11 1/2
Muskat.	18	50
Raccoon.	10	20
Wild Cat.	10	20
Fox, grey.	10	20

Milk.	12	60
Bear, per skin.	1 50	3 00
Sheep.	14 00	14 50
—No. 1, per lb.	31	0 11 50
—No. 2.	5 50	8 00
Lake Trout.	2 50	3 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings.	2 50	3 00
Grains—per bushel.	2 50	3 00
Wheat.	45	45
Rye.	35	40
Corn.	45	45
Barley.	30	35
Oats.	25	30
Beans.	35	40
Glaze—per box.	2 25	2 75
8 by 10.	3 75	4 15
10 by 12.	3 00	0 00
12 by 18.	6 00	7 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	9 00	7 00
Dupont's.	4 00	4 00
Karr's.	4 00	4 50
—blasting.	12	13
Gunny Bags.	100	110 00
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	60	60 00
Water rotted.	30	30
Dew rotted.	30	30
Pig Iron, per ton.	22	00 00
Dry.	3	3
Green.	3	3
Salted.	3	3
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	1	1 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	30	30
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	4	4 1/2
Common Bar, per lb.	5	6 1/2
Band.	5	6 1/2
Horse Shoe.	7	8
Hoop.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	22	00 00

Agricultural.

From the Western Shepherd.

The horse gives to man his labor, gentle and swiftness supply him with meat, the pig furnishes a fine fabric, rather adapted to luxury than utility. Sheep, alone, of all the domestic animals, yield both food and raiment; a clothing of universal use, necessary, comfortable, and luxurious: equally adapted to the rich and the poor, worn by people of all nations, and adapted to every climate.

Wool is an article of intrinsic worth, from its universal use and durable properties. In this it somewhat resembles the precious metals, and often supplies their place. King Richard's ransom was much of it paid in wool. Rapin says, "In the year of our Lord, 1193, Richard I., on his return from the Crusades, being made prisoner by the Duke of Austria, towards paying his ransom, one year's Wool was borrowed of the Emperor, and of the religious houses of the Order of Sempingham."

"This," says the author of the Memoirs on Wool, "is the first mention made of wool in Rapin's History; so little as this subject had the notice of the English Historians. And yet, by this circumstance of the Kings ransom, we may perceive that it has been, for some time, the most merchantable commodity of the kingdom, and was now the next of all other things to ready money." All through English history, it will be seen that many payments and subsidies have been made in wool. During the late French war the subsidies made by England to Russia and Austria were made in Woolen cloth. The old historian goes on to say, "The antiquity of wool, within this kingdom, hath been beyond the memory of man, so highly respected for those many benefits therein, that a customary use has always been observed to make it the seat of our wise and learned judges, in sight of our noble Peers, to impart the memory of this worthy commodity within their minds."

Wool has enriched every people that have grown it; and the nations that have established and protected the manufacture of wool, have increased in wealth and power, beyond all others. In 1331 the art of weaving woolen cloth was brought from Flanders into England, by John Kemp, to whom the King (Edward) gave his protection, and at the same time invited over Fullers and Dyers. The great and brilliant victories, so conspicuous in the reign of the third Edward, achieved by an enormous sacrifice of human life, and waste of national treasure, and applauded by shouts of glory, were productive of trifling results compared with those which followed the introduction of the woolen manufacture by a small number of humble Flemings. This single art wisely fostered by the Government, has carried Great Britain to the highest pitch of wealth and power. The woolen fabrics are the great staples of her commerce, which she exchanges, to such great advantage, for the raw materials of other countries.—By the perfection and extent of this art alone, she places all nations under tribute. The French have acquired great wealth by the growth and manufacture of wool. Genoa and Venice were long enriched by its manufacture. The expenses of the Royal family of Spain were long sustained by the revenue afforded by their fine woolen flocks. Shall this certain and almost universal source of wealth be longer neglected by us? What are our capacities for the growth of wool? What our situation for its manufacture? The peculiar wealth of Illinois is found in her Prairie Lands—full fifteen millions of acres, is already cleared of timber and covered with rich and succulent grass. Every acre of this land would, if timbered, cost at least ten dollars to clear it. This grand expense which, in timbered states, must be purchased at the cost of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of labor, is, with us, by nature prepared for tillage and clothed with grass, inviting flocks and herds. A great portion of these Prairies are dry and undulating, well suited for sheep. On the eastern and western side of the State the prairies are smaller than those in the centre. Even in those great expanses far from timber, wool is almost the only article that could be immediately and profitably raised. Eastern men have large investments in this land, let them add a little more to it, and place a good flock thereon, it would give it a value. All along the banks of the Ohio, from Leavenworth and Fredonia, in Indiana, and continuing along the banks of the river on the coast of Illinois to Cairo, is a district of country called the Knobs. They are high and rather precipitous hills, intersected by narrow valleys. This country is covered with timber, but the soil takes grass well, and the whole district is admirably adapted to sheep. These hills, laid down in Blue grass, would exhibit a second Vermont, but with a short winter and a mild climate. The agricultural production of Vermont give a larger amount, per head, in proportion to her inhabitants, than any other State in the Union. Vermont grows more wool than any other State.

In the September number of Kent's Merchant's Magazine, is a table, furnished for publication in that journal, by the Secretary of State, showing the amount, in quantity, of the Agricultural products of the Union. This table does not include Kentucky, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Florida. Kentucky and middle Florida has not sent in their returns, and the aggregate from the Southern States has not been made up.

With the aid of this table, we have made an estimate of the money value of the several products, and have placed in the result side by side, with the population of the States respectively, to show the yield, per head, in round numbers.

COMPARATIVE TABLE:

Showing the money value of the Agricultural Industry of the several States of the Union.

State	Population	Value of Agricultural Products
Maine	324,720,000	501,793
New Hampshire	25,703,000	284,574
Vermont	53,227,000	291,948
Massachusetts	28,879,500	637,090
Rhode Island	378,800	108,870
Connecticut	21,945,000	209,942
New York	238,800,000	4,422,900
New Jersey	35,911,000	173,308
Pennsylvania	136,749,000	1,740,033
Delaware	6,227,000	74,085
Maryland	43,836,200	4,923,930
Virginia	104,177,000	1,230,797
South Carolina	68,830,000	991,392
Georgia	64,507,000	1,519,467
Florida	73,130,000	825,510
Alabama	37,706,000	357,900
Mississippi	42,376,000	590,756
Louisiana	41,778,000	375,601
Arkansas	21,945,000	285,792
Illinois	47,879,000	6,586,690
Indiana	31,264,500	476,193
Ohio	10,436,000	97,574
Iowa	2,377,000	43,035
Wisconsin	2,377,000	43,035
Minnesota	364,000	43,712
District of Columbia	364,000	43,712

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that only four States produce more than one hundred dollars to each head of the population, viz: Vermont, Massachusetts, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Of these Vermont takes the lead, and must certainly be considered the most enterprising, industrious, and thrifty Agricultural State in the Union. Massachusetts is the lowest, but that State is engaged extensively in commerce and manufactures. The average production per capite, is seventy dollars and fifty cents. Fourteen members of the Union rise above the average, the remaining ten below it.—[Niles' Register, Oct. 2d 1841.]

Our climate is genial to sheep. The quantity of land now yielding summer pasture, and easily made ready for winter pasture, is greater than any other State. Corn, hay, and oats, may be purchased lower than elsewhere, and grown in abundance; and, after a twenty year's test, a pure blooded flock of fine quality exists from which to propagate the race; these are our capabilities for its growth. The drawback, as I before stated is the wolf. He ought to be destroyed by the State. If half the depredations and losses, occasioned by the wolf, were perpetrated by wolves in human form, our indignation would be aroused, the country would arise and exterminate them. I am afraid it is not constitutional for the people, in their legislative capacities to kill wolves. All powers not surrendered by the people remains in them; (so runs the logic.) There is no express provision in our constitution to kill wolves: ergo the Legislature must not law against wolves. Then we have the large black wolf and the little Prairie wolf; the political sage may decide that it may be constitutional to kill the one and not the other. "Tis vexatious, I'll quit it, and add a huntsman and a pack of hounds to the Prairie flock, and that will make all safe.

The geographical position of Illinois is most favorable for the establishment of manufacturing factories. Every day we hear an increasing complaint that the West is getting too far from the East. Notwithstanding the improved modes of conveyance, detrimental delays occur in getting goods from the East to the West. The Canal communications from New York and Philadelphia are frozen until the middle of April, and the goods destined for the Spring sales in the West cannot arrive until midsummer. If manufacturing were here, this inconvenience would be avoided, and an increasing market would be found in the States that are springing up, yet further from the East than we are. The State owes great water powers on Rock river, Illinois river, and at the rapids of the great Wabash, besides others upon streams of secondary size. Would it not be a wise policy to perfect these powers, and lease them out on easy terms, to invite the establishment of Woolen Manufactories? A living may be got by Agriculture, but no nation can be wealthy that always purchases the manufactured article and exports the raw material. So long as this injudicious policy continues, with regret, I say that my farm in Illinois pays, annually, a water tax to Great Britain than to the United States. From the establishment of the Woolen manufacture alone, an increasing stream of prosperity would flow for many generations; Illinois would then stand pre-eminent for industry and wealth, amongst her sister States, as Britain does now among the nations of the world. But we must first grow the raw material. As a State and a nation we are in the infancy of our existence, and have but taken the first step in the long avenue of time. The savage tribes have passed away. The hunt-men and the shepherds will soon over-reach the verdant plains. Their independent life equally removed from the luxury of wealth and the dependence of want must, in its turn give place to a denser population and a more laborious people, tiller of the soil.—Individual wealth and national power will then attain its height. The ranks of man will divide, the rich from the poor. Power and poverty will walk in their accustomed paths of violence and deception. The numbers of the human race will decrease, the fertility of the earth will diminish, until the few remaining hordes, savage and debased from destitution, lead a vagrant life over sands and barren rocks, on the very spots now teeming with the luxuriance of vegetable life.—Earth will leave no trace, and time, no record of the past. The mighty changes, though distant many ages is now in progress. Every shepherd that

a deepening chert and gully, sweeps a portion of the fertile earth through creeks and rivers to the ocean, there to be remodelled upon the vast foundation now preparing by the little insects building up the coral rock now emerging in the great South sea.

Happy the era of our present existence—the opening of the new pastoral age—a life eaved and renowned—chronicled in all history, and sung by the Poets of every age.

"Thrice happy life that's from ambition free, Removed from crowns and courts how cheerfully

A quiet contented mortal spends his time, In hearty health, his soul unstained, of peace."

RANNEY'S GENTLE SHEPHERD.

A Pleasant Bedfellow.—I was awakened, last night at midnight, by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, and wind and rain. Hard dreaming as I was, I had sense enough left to feel something moving in the bed, and by the light from a flash of lightning, to my unspeakable horror, I saw crawling over the mattress, a cobra de capello. He reared his head when he came to my body, and slowly crawled on my legs; and as there was nothing over me but a thin cotton sheet, I could distinctly see the cold, clammy body of the venomous reptile through the sheet. The heat of my body seemed greenable to the monster, as he coiled himself up there. I lay dead still; I knew my life depended upon my remaining motionless; for, had I moved a leg or an arm, he would instantly have bitten me, after which I could not have lived many minutes. A cold sweat ran in a stream down my back; I was in an agony of terror. Home and friends, and all that was dear to me, rushed to memory; my whole life passed in review before me. I saw no way of escape, and I considered my doom sealed; every flash of lightning showed me my new bedfellow, in all his ghastliness. Well, there the reptile lay, but how long heaven knows; to me the time appeared interminable. When I had laid in one position about three hours, my legs became sore and stiff, from having been kept so long motionless; and, at this time, I gave an involuntary shudder, which attracted the notice of the reptile.—He raised his head about a foot high, thrust out his forked tongue, and looked around him, as if for some living object to prey upon.—I now thought it was all over with me. I prayed mentally (for I dared not move my lips for fear of attracting notice) for the forgiveness of my sins, when—heaven be praised!—the reptile unfolded his coils, and crawled slowly away from off my limbs, on to the bed, down by the bed post to the floor, and left me. It has been said, that poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows; it might be added, so does wandering in foreign climes.—[Journal of a Wanderer.]

BOOTS &c.
A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom are very convenient, and so a change, even in trade. Tax. N. B. Nov. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration, from the Court of Probate of Hancock County, Ill., on the estate of Israel Atherton deceased, late of said county request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to them or the court of Probate of said county, on or before the first Wednesday in November next, at 12 o'clock M. for settlement.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
MILTON ATHERTON,
JOSEPH ATHERTON,
Administrators of Israel Atherton dec'd.
Sept. 22, 1844. no2-4v.

Hancock Circuit Court, to October term A. D. 1844.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Hancock County.
John Taylor, plaintiff,
vs.
John Greenhow, def't.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said John Greenhow that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, dated the tenth day of September A. D. 1844, at the suit of the said John Taylor, against the estate of the said John Greenhow, for the sum of two hundred dollars and eighty cents, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which writ has been returned by the Sheriff aforesaid, levied upon certain property belonging to you the said John Greenhow. Now unless you the said John Greenhow shall personally be and appear before the Circuit Court of said County of Hancock, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday of October next, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you in favor of said plaintiff; and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness J. B. Buckenstos clerk of said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
J. B. BUCKENSTOS, Clerk.
D. E. HEAD, Depy.

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cure for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, flatulence and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after disipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

MACKERAL.

A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CERTAIN Cure for Bowel Complaints. (No cure no pay!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MRS. HALL'S.

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER; Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.

Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-12f

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.

June 11, 1844.

\$50 REWARD will be given to any one that will show better title and nearer workmanship than can be had at A. W. Flower's new tailoring establishment. He has not gone up the river nor down the river, but has removed his N. Y. Tailor Shop and Emporium of Fashions, east of the Temple, on Knight street, directly north of Mr. Beach's Store. He is a little out of the main part of the city, but if the gentlemen of Nauvoo and vicinity will favor him with their patronage, they shall be paid for their extra trouble by having their work done at the following reduced prices:

First rate coats for	\$4.00
2nd " " "	3.00
3rd " " "	2.00
First rate pants for	1.25
2nd " " "	1.00
3rd " " "	.75

Visa's the same as pants.
20f A. W. FLOWERS.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange the grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844-1f

OSPREY.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new tight draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ARDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers, that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

ALMON DABBIT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law. WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. } July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NOTICE—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quantos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	do	neat	2.50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	do	do	neat	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	neat	.87
do	do	do	neat	.50
do	do	do	neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.
L. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerreotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or colored, at his Daguerreotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Ivin's Store.

By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerreotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

Aug. 10-1f

MEAT MARKET.

JOHN GHEEN, at the commission store of Wade & co. on the corner of Parley and Carlin Sts. has established a MEAT MARKET, where customers can be supplied at all times: better pay the butcher than the doctor; call and try. 67 Rags taken. Sept 16, 1844-21f.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE.
OF ENALVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

J. H. HARRIS, & CO.
Sept 3-3m.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.
MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage—H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side. April 16th

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.
J. GILCOIT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY, THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.

NEW STORE.
F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, as excellent substitute for tea and coffee. March 13, 1844. no41-1f.

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

FRESH GOALS.
JUST received per steam boat Osprey, a large and general assortment of Queen's ware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, at KIMBALL'S.

Sept. 4-19f.

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.
A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at KIMBALL'S.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.